

Also, petition of Charles Walls and 15 other citizens of Clinton, Iowa, for a downward revision of the tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL: Petitions of B. Ezra Herr and others, A. B. Hess and others, and New England Tobacco Growers' Association, against free tobacco and cigars from the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, favoring reciprocity in trade with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Association of Manufacturers, favoring a tariff board of revision—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Merchants' Association of New York, favoring a permanent tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of New England Shoe and Leather Association and of the Endicott Johnson Company, for free hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of O. J. Glenn & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y., for removal of the duty on oats and hay—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Company, against any increase of duty on pulp and print paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORNES: Petition of National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, favoring the House rate on hosiery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Company, of New York, against the corporation-tax amendment to H. R. 1438—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of William M. Eisen Company, against removal of duty on surgical instruments—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of J. H. Roszbach & Bros. and Rice & Hutchins' specialty house, for free hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, against increase of duty of Payne bill on print paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Harry W. Bell, favoring free gypsum—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Scandinavian Canadian Land Company, favoring periodical reductions of the tariff by 5 per cent—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Endicott Johnson Company, for free hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Nassau Bank, against the corporation-tax amendment (H. R. 1438)—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Clarence W. Smith, favoring a statue of a native Indian for Fort Lafayette Island, in the Narrows of New York Harbor—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Skandia Furniture Company, of Rockford, Ill., relative to proposed tariff change and against corporation amendment, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of Austin, Nichols & Co., against raise of duty on sweetened biscuit—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. Keiber, jr., for a fair protection on lithographic products—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Rodman Wanamaker, for a statue of the American Indian to be erected on Lafayette Island, New York Narrows—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of Post-Card Manufacturers and Allied Trades' Protective Association, favoring a higher duty on post cards and kindred productions—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, for House rates on hosiery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Milton E. Oppenheimer, against a high duty on diamonds—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Lace and Embroidery Company, against increase of duty on laces, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association, favoring an ad valorem duty on wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Flandrau & Co., of New York, against raise of tariff on automobiles—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the adjutant-general of New York State, favoring S. 1601, providing for expenses of encampment of the organized militia—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, petition of Lake Region Waterways Association, for appropriation to improve the Acklawaha River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of presidents and ex-presidents of the United Societies of Philadelphia for Relief and Protection of Immigrants, against \$10 tax on immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Petition of business men of Elk River, Minn., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert Whittaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Winona Council, No. 3, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Decatur, Ala., relative to the difficulty in providing an intelligent and practicable plan by which to regulate and restrict the landing of unworthy and undesirable immigrants on our shores from foreign countries, and our inability to prescribe and enforce our demands for an investigation of the character and record of each immigrant who desires to secure passage on a ship to the United States. The best way is not to let any vessel from a foreign port have clearance papers into a port of ours unless it can show a strict compliance with every rule prescribed for the transportation of foreigners to our shores—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of New York Mercantile Exchange, for a moderate tariff on butter, cheese, and eggs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHEFFIELD: Petition of Providence Board of Trade, against the corporation-tax amendment to the tariff bill (H. R. 1438)—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jacob Fass—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. J. Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 26, 1909.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

CLAIMS OF KENTUCKY SOLDIERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 2d instant, a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army submitting a tabulated statement of facts and orders relating to the history of the drafts in the State of Kentucky during the civil war, together with the facts and orders relating thereto and the number of men actually credited to the State and to each county of the State at the time of the drafts, etc. (S. Doc. No. 142), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Rudolph Minton v. United States (S. Doc. No. 141), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting estimates of deficiencies in the appropriations for provisions, Marine Corps, 1909, \$50,000; fuel, Marine Corps, 1909, \$5,000 (S. Doc. No. 138), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

J. M. CEBALLOS & CO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the judgment rendered by the Court of Claims on the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cause of J. M. Ceballos & Co., \$205,614.37, etc. (S. Doc. No. 137), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a

letter from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Department of State to defray the expenses in connection with foreign trade relations with the Orient and in Latin America (S. Doc. No. 139), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLMENT OF WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an item for inclusion in the deficiency appropriation bill to carry out the provision contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1909, relating to the enrollment of certain Winnebago Indians (S. Doc. No. 140), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 11797) to attach Ben Hill County to the Albany division of the southern district of Georgia, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. DICK. I present a number of telegrams in the nature of memorials, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD. They are brief and important, and deal with the subject of the admission of iron ore free of duty. I ask that the telegrams be referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the telegrams were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TELEGRAM FROM THE SOUTH.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 24, 1909.

Protection on iron and iron ore made possible investments of a hundred million dollars in iron industry in Alabama. Free iron ore would not only seriously jeopardize this investment already made, but would prevent further investments now in sight. Our ores are low grade, and, owing to our geographical position, entailing heaviest freight rates in country, we could not compete with manufacturers situated on seaboard and using foreign ores mined with cheap labor and carrying low ocean freights. This district feels it must have duty on ore.

EDITOR DAILY LEDGER. SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO.
EDITOR DAILY NEWS. SOUTHERN STEEL CO.
W. H. HASSINGER. ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED IRON CO.
GUY R. JOHNSON. ROANE IRON CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of iron-ore producers was held here to-day, and a telegram was sent to the President and Vice-President, of which the following is a copy, including signature: "At a meeting held here this morning, the undersigned firms engaged in the iron-ore business, representing all independent producing mining companies in the Lake Superior ore region, with an annual production of over 20,000,000 tons, respectfully protest against the admission of iron ore free of duty, and feel that the reduction made in the Senate bill is all that the industry can stand without serious results, and that any further reduction would be disastrous to the shipping and mining interests involved, and, incidentally, to hundreds of thousands of men employed in this work. We also feel that the proposed reduction recommended by the Senate committee fully complies with the spirit of the Republican platform. Oglebay, Norton & Co.; M. A. Hanna & Co.; Pickands, Mather & Co.; Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company; Corrigon, McKinney & Co.; The Tod Stambaugh Company; Pittsburg Iron Ore Company; Lake Erie Ore Company; E. N. Breitung & Co.; H. H. Brown & Co."

J. G. BUTLER, Jr.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

A meeting of pig-iron manufacturers representing a daily production of approximately 10,000 tons was held at Cleveland to-day, and resolutions passed sending the following telegram to the President and Vice-President, including signatures: "We regard it to be imperatively necessary that the duty on pig iron and scrap iron of \$2.50 per ton, as proposed by the Senate committee, should be retained, as a reduction from this rate would result in great injury to manufacturers in this section." Upon Nut Company; Struthers Furnace Company; The Toledo Furnace Company; Detroit Furnace Company; Stewart Iron Company (Limited); Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company; Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company; Pickands, Mather & Co.; M. A. Hanna & Co.; Ohio Iron and Steel Company; Youngstown Steel Company; Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company; Claire Furnace Company; United Iron and Steel Company; Pennsylvania Iron and Coal Company; Perry Iron Company; Girard Iron Company; Columbus Iron and Steel Company."

J. G. BUTLER, Jr.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We have sent the following telegram to the President and Vice-President to-day: "At a meeting held here this morning the undersigned firms engaged in the iron-ore business, representing all independent pro-

ducing mining companies in the Lake Superior ore region, with an annual production of over 20,000,000 tons, respectfully protest against the admission of iron ore free of duty, and feel that the reduction made in the Senate bill is all that the industry can stand without serious results, and that any further reduction would be disastrous to the shipping and mining interests involved, and incidentally to hundreds of thousands of men employed in this work. We also feel that the proposed reduction recommended by the Senate committee fully complies with the spirit of the Republican platform."

OGLEBAY, NORTON & CO.
PICKANDS, MATHER & CO.
CORRIGAN, MCKINNEY & CO.
PITTSBURG IRON ORE CO.
E. N. BREITUNG & CO.

M. A. HANNA & CO.
CLEVELAND CLIFFS IRON CO.
THE TODD STAMBAUGH CO.
LAKE ERIE ORE CO.
H. H. BROWN & CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram has this day been sent to the President and the Vice-President: "We regard it to be imperatively necessary that the duty on pig iron and scrap iron of \$2.50 per ton as proposed by the Senate committee should be retained, as a reduction from this rate would result in great injury to manufacturers in this section. Upon Nut Company; Struthers Furnace Company; The Toledo Furnace Company; Detroit Furnace Company; Stewart Iron Company (Limited); Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company; Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company; Pickands, Mather & Co.; M. A. Hanna & Co.; Ohio Iron and Steel Company; Youngstown Steel Company; Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company; Claire Furnace Company; United Iron and Steel Company; Pennsylvania Iron and Coal Company; Perry Iron Company; Girard Iron Company; Columbus Iron and Steel Company."

D. B. CHAMBERS, Chairman.
F. H. ROSE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 29, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We wish to enter our protest against putting iron ore on the free list. The reduction from 40 cents per ton to 25 cents per ton will amply carry out the promises of the Republican party platform, and miners and mine labor are entitled to protection under that platform.

THE TOD STAMBAUGH COMPANY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 23, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We respectfully urge your cooperation in the matter of duty on iron ore. It is our belief that the Senate bill rate is proper and should be adopted.

BONNEY FLOYD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

Senator CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We wish to express to you our approval of the Senate bill as regards the iron-ore schedule, and we also wish to express our unqualified disapproval of any reduction in the tariff on ore.

M. A. HANNA & CO.

WELLSTON, OHIO, July 23, 1909.

Hon. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

I do not regard free iron ore as fair to furnace interests of Central West. Am in favor of Senate bill which, I think, is fair proposition.

DETROIT FURNACE COMPANY,
Per J. C. CLUTTS, President.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented a petition of the board of directors of the National German-American Bank of Wausau, Wis., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the pending tariff bill exempting incorporated banks organized under any national or state law from the provisions of the proposed tax on corporations, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RATES ON IRON AND STEEL.

Mr. DICK. I present certain important matter, being a comparative statement of the Dingley and Senate rates of leading articles of iron and steel. I ask that the statement, together with the accompanying letter, be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the statement and accompanying letter were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July 14, 1909.

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I am sending you herein for your information a table which I have prepared showing the Dingley rates and the proposed Senate rates on that portion of the metal schedule in which our people in this section are particularly interested. If this is not "revision downward," I do not know the meaning of the term.

You will note that iron ore is reduced 15 cents per ton or 37½ per cent; scrap iron and scrap steel, 37½ per cent; bar iron cut square in two, 50 per cent; charcoal bars, \$4 per ton reduction or 33½ per cent; boiler plates cut nearly in two; cotton ties reduced \$4 per ton or 33½ per cent; steel rails cut from \$7.86 to \$3.92, square in two; fish plates, 25 per cent reduction; steel ingots cut nearly in two; wire rods cut in twain; iron and steel pipe cut in twain; and so on, ad infinitum.

Yours, very truly,

J. G. BUTLER, Jr.

Hon. W. H. TAFT, Washington, D. C.

Comparative statement of Dingley and Senate rates on leading articles of iron and steel.

Articles.	Dingley rates.	Senate rates.	Revision downward.
Iron ore.	Forty cents per ton.	Twenty-five cents per ton.	<i>Per cent.</i> 37½
Pig iron, iron kentledge, speigeleisen, and ferro-manganese.	Four dollars per ton.	Two dollars and fifty cents per ton.	37½
Scrap iron and scrap steel.	do.	do.	37½
Bar iron, square iron, flats, etc.	Six-tenths of one cent per pound.	Three-tenths of one cent per pound.	50
Charcoal-iron bars, blooms, etc.	Twelve dollars per ton.	Eight dollars per ton.	33½
Beams, girders, and other structural shapes.	Five-tenths of one cent per pound.	From three-tenths to four-tenths of one cent per pound, according to value.	40 to 20
Boiler plates and skelp.	From five-tenths of one cent per pound to twenty-five per cent, according to value.	From three-tenths of one cent per pound to twenty per cent, according to value.	40 to 20
Sheets of iron or steel and skelp iron or steel.	From seven-tenths to one and two-tenths cents per pound, according to value and gauge.	From five-tenths of one cent per pound to thirty per cent ad valorem, according to value and gauge.	28½
Cotton ties.	Five-tenths of one cent per pound.	Three-tenths of one cent per pound.	40
Steel rails (requiring fish plates).	Seven-tenths of one cent per pound.	Seven-tenths of one cent per pound.	50
Railway fish plates or splice bars.	Four-tenths of one cent per pound.	Three-tenths of one cent per pound.	25
Tin plates and teneplates.	One and one-half cents per pound.	One and two-tenths cents per pound.	20
Steel ingots, blooms, billets, bars, etc.	From three-tenths to four and seven-tenths cents per pound, according to value.	From seven-tenths of one cent per pound to twenty per cent ad valorem.	(*)
Forgings.	Thirty-five per cent ad valorem.	Thirty per cent ad valorem.	14½
Wire rods.	From four-tenths to three-fourths of one cent per pound, according to value.	From three-tenths to six-tenths of one cent per pound, according to value.	25 to 20
Wire.	From one and one-fourth cents to forty per cent ad valorem, according to gauge and value.	From one to one and three-fourths cents per pound, according to gauge; not less than thirty-five per cent ad valorem.	(*)
Wire nails.	From one-half to one cent per pound, according to gauge.	From one-half to three-fourths of one cent per pound, according to gauge.	Same to 25
Cast-iron pipe.	Four-tenths of one cent per pound.	One-fourth of one cent per pound.	37½

* Different basis.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SHIVELY. I present an article from the New York Times of this date relative to the pending tariff bill. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the article was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROOF OF THE INFAMY.

[From the New York Times, Monday, July 26.]

A Senator of the United States declared with much earnestness the other day that the Aldrich tariff bill did not increase the Dingley duties. He must be excused on the ground of pure ignorance. But what shall be said of Senator ALDRICH, who, in defending the cotton-goods schedule, which advances the duties on cotton cloth in various degrees from 10 to more than 120 per cent and applies to three-quarters of the cotton-cloth imports, said that "these new specific rates should not and do not exceed the equivalent of the present Dingley ad valorem rates?"

Proof that the Rhode Island Senator's statement was untrue is, fortunately, not wanting. No one not technically familiar with the manufacture and trade in cotton cloths could refute him; the schedule has been bedeviled, and, we must believe, purposely bedeviled, by the changes from ad valorem to specific duties to such a degree that it gives up its guilty secrets only under expert scrutiny. To that it has been subjected. The general committee of the wholesale dry goods merchants of New York has analyzed the Aldrich duties, with astonishing results. Take, for example, plain white cotton goods, mercerized, such as are used for women's and children's wear. The appended analysis shows that the Aldrich bill almost doubles the Dingley duty:

Plain cotton cloth—Duty increased 92½ per cent.

Under 100 threads square inch (actual count, 84 threads), 27-inch width. Cost, 5½d. (11.6725 cents). Square yard, value 15.56 cents. Present duty, paragraph 305 Dingley law, is 25 per cent ad valorem, equals square yard, 3.98 cents; proposed duty, paragraph 313 Senate bill, specific based on value (value over 15 cents and not over 16 cents), 6½ cents square yard, 6½ cents; being mercerized, add additional duty under paragraph 321, 1 cent square yard (applied by wording of paragraph 318), 1 cent; total new duty is 7½ cents; difference, 3.61 cents; duty increase, 92½ per cent.

As the market price increases the duty rises. If the price of this bleached cotton cloth should advance one-half of a cent a yard the analysis shows how Senate revision downward sends the duty upward:

Same cloth, higher price, duty up 121½ per cent.

Cost then 6d. if market advances (12.18 cents); square-yard value changes from 15.56 cents to 16.24 cents; present duty, paragraph 305 Dingley law, is 25 per cent ad valorem, equals square yard, 4.06 cents; proposed duty, paragraph 313 Senate bill, specific based on value (over 16 cents square yard), 8 cents square yard, 8 cents; being mercerized, add additional duty under paragraph 321, 1 cent square yard (applied by wording of paragraph 318), 1 cent; total new duty is 9 cents; difference, 4.94 cents; duty increase, 121½ per cent.

Upon simple colored cotton dress goods, used by persons of the humblest means, valued at 15.10 cents a square yard, the Dingley duty is 35 per cent ad valorem, equal to 5.29 cents a yard. The Aldrich bill increases this duty to 7 cents a square yard, or to 8 cents if mercerized, an increase of 2.71 cents a yard, or 51½ per cent over the Dingley rate. Take ordinary white goods used for women's and children's wear:

Ordinary white goods—Duty increased 48½ per cent.

One hundred to one hundred and fifty threads square inch (actual count, 130 threads), 27½-inch width. Cost, 6½d. (13.20 cents); square yard, value 17.28 cents; present duty, paragraph 306 Dingley law, is 35 per cent ad valorem, equals square yard, 6.05 cents; proposed duty, paragraph 314 Senate bill, specific based on value (valued over 16 cents and not over 20 cents), 8 cents square yard, 8 cents; being mercerized, add additional duty under paragraph 321, 1 cent square yard, 1 cent; total new duty is 9 cents; difference, 2.95 cents; duty increase, 48½ per cent.

Cotton cloth valued at 15.75 cents per square yard, dyed in plain colors, now coming in under a Dingley duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, gets an increase of 27 per cent under the revising manipulations of the Aldrich committee. Colored sateen, a common article used for women's skirts and waists and for linings, valued at 20.96 cents a square yard, now dutiable at 40 per cent, goes up to 46½ per cent.

If Senator ALDRICH was ignorant of the working of the cotton schedule at the time he reported the bill, he can not now plead that excuse. These figures are before him. Does he question their accuracy? The values given and the application of the duty have been verified at the New York custom-house and by experts in the Treasury Department at Washington. They lay bare the infamous deceptions and tricks of the cotton schedule. They expose the flagrant untruthfulness of any and every pretense that the Aldrich bill does not increase the Dingley rates.

Is that what the Republican platform promised? Is that what you meant, Mr. President, when you yourself promised at Milwaukee, on September 24, 1908, to use all your influence "to secure a genuine and honest revision of the tariff, in accordance with the principle of protection laid down in the platform, based upon the examination of appropriate evidence and impartial as between the consumer and the manufacturer?" When the cotton schedule was drawn up, was that "impartial examination" made in daylight or in some crypt, with no consumer present and a cotton manufacturer holding the lamp and guiding the pen? You said at Cincinnati, Mr. President, on September 22: "If I am elected President I promise the Nation that I will use every fiber of my being to carry out honestly and decently the tariff-revision promises of the Republican platform." Is the cotton-goods schedule, with its great increase of rates, either honest or decent?

"I promise the Nation!" Well, it would be wise and prudent for President Taft to look ahead and see what the Nation is going to do when it begins to understand and feel in its pockets how the tariff revisers have broken the promise of the platform and mocked at the pledges of the candidate. These increases in tariff taxes must inevitably be followed by an increase of price to the consumer. Every woman in the land who buys cotton goods for herself or her children will be confronted with this increase of cost. The retailer will explain that he, too, has to pay more for the goods. Why? There will be but one answer, and it will be given in every great department store and in every little shop in the United States. No campaign speech, no excuse or palliation of a party mistake could ever get such boundless publicity. In every home it will be known that the Republican Congress and the Taft administration have added 3 or 5 cents a yard to the price of common cotton cloth. The burden of that added cost, added by Congress, added by Mr. Taft if he signs the bill with that schedule unchanged, will be felt in homes that gave votes to elect a Republican Congress and a Republican President. To that accounting the House, the Senate, and President Taft are going with their tariff law.

NATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment relative to the compensation of officers and employees of the Government employed by the National Waterways Commission, etc., intended to be proposed to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRYE:

A bill (S. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Cole; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2983) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GUGGENHEIM:

A bill (S. 2984) to grant certain lands to the town of La Junta, Colo. (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DEPEW:

A bill (S. 2985) to correct the military record of Frederick Bramer (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2986) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Downer;

A bill (S. 2987) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Both;

A bill (S. 2988) granting a pension to William F. Walker;

A bill (S. 2989) granting a pension to Harriett Dailey;

A bill (S. 2990) granting an increase of pension to Milo S. Goldthwait;

A bill (S. 2991) granting an increase of pension to William G. Brady;

A bill (S. 2992) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Harceland (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2993) granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Donnell Wood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2994) granting a pension to Nancy J. Bloomer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2995) granting an increase of pension to John D. Harris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2996) granting a pension to Andrew Archibold (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2997) granting a pension to Emma G. Ferris (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE:

A bill (S. 2998) granting an increase of pension to Eugene C. Burroughs (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2999) granting an increase of pension to Harlan P. Sherwin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 3000) to provide an American register for the bark *Catalina*; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 3001) for the erection of a public building at Cookeville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3002) for the relief of heirs or estate of G. L. Irwin, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3003) for the relief of the estate of Patrick Henry Watkins, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3004) for the relief of John H. Jackson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3005) for the relief of George W. Penney and the heirs of Thomas Penney, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3006) for the relief of James B. Hoge (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3007) for the relief of the estate of John A. Heard, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3008) for the relief of the estate of George M. Carroll, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3009) for the relief of the estate of Martin Hartman, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3010) for the relief of heirs or estate of William H. Turley, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3011) for the relief of the estate of Washington Pryor, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3012) for the relief of the estate of Aaron Muddock, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3013) for the relief of the estate of Robert Lankford, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3014) for the relief of the heirs of Erban Powell, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3015) for the relief of the estate of Mary A. Henderson, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3016) for the relief of James B. Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3017) for the relief of the heirs of David W. Knight, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3018) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Baxter Smith, administrator of Hugh C. Jackson, deceased (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 3019) granting an increase of pension to Samuel I. Scammon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3020) for the relief of Serapio Romero, late postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3021) providing for the construction of bridges across Red River, Taos County, N. Mex., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3022) providing for the construction of a bridge at Walmsleys Crossing, Taos County, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 3023) for the relief of Charles Seiser; and

A bill (S. 3024) to correct the military record of John Scanlon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3025) granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called confederate prisons;

A bill (S. 3026) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stackhouse;

A bill (S. 3027) granting an increase of pension to Willoughby Schaffer;

A bill (S. 3028) granting an increase of pension to Theodore F. Snyder;

A bill (S. 3029) granting a pension to Sarah Schafhirt;

A bill (S. 3030) granting an increase of pension to Mattie J. Ellis;

A bill (S. 3031) granting a pension to Isabella C. Swisher;

A bill (S. 3032) granting a pension to Charles E. Stedman;

A bill (S. 3033) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dougherty;

A bill (S. 3034) granting a pension to Ursula Dickinson;

A bill (S. 3035) granting an increase of pension to Henry K. Dean;

A bill (S. 3036) granting an increase of pension to Archibald K. Eddowes;

A bill (S. 3037) granting a pension to Frederick W. Ellsworth;

A bill (S. 3038) granting a pension to Mary H. Sirwell;

A bill (S. 3039) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Bickford;

A bill (S. 3040) granting an increase of pension to George Rice;

A bill (S. 3041) granting an increase of pension to Peter Schaddle;

A bill (S. 3042) granting a pension to Sarah Wood;

A bill (S. 3043) granting an increase of pension to William Fritz;

A bill (S. 3044) granting an increase of pension to Henry Yost;

A bill (S. 3045) granting an increase of pension to William B. Drake;

A bill (S. 3046) granting a pension to Susan A. Graden;

A bill (S. 3047) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hendricks;

A bill (S. 3048) granting an increase of pension to William Bessinger;

A bill (S. 3049) granting a pension to Amelia Harmon;

A bill (S. 3050) granting an increase of pension to John Shroat; and

A bill (S. 3051) granting a pension to Henry Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NIXON:

A bill (S. 3052) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Hurst; to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Mr. SCOTT. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] to the record of the proceedings of last Friday, where the bill (S. 2967) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Juneau, in the Territory of Alaska, introduced by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], was referred to the Committee on Territories. I should like to have the reference changed and the bill sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. A similar bill was here in the last Congress, and there never was any question raised but that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is the proper committee to which the bill should go.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I did not know that this particular bill had been heretofore before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. If that is the case, I am very willing that the reference should be changed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the reference will be changed and the bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I wish in this connection to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the Committee on Territories has always considered such bills. At least I have now in mind

four or five bills providing for public buildings in Territories which were before that committee. That is the reason why I suggested the other day that this bill providing for a public building in Alaska should be referred to the Committee on Territories, Alaska being under the jurisdiction of that committee. But the Senator's statement ends it, and I make no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. A bill identical with this one was before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the last Congress.

AMENDMENTS TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for the continuation of the building of the post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRAZIER submitted an amendment providing that funds accruing to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the operation of section 1661, Revised Statutes of the United States as amended, shall be applicable in the payment of expenses heretofore incurred by the participation of their organized militia, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SIMMONS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,807.84 to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company against the United States, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$292.45 to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in the case of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company against the United States, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 11572) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of various bridges across and over certain navigable waters, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. DICK, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in the case of August Rumpf (S. 4945, 60th Cong., 1st sess.), there having been no adverse report thereon.

On motion of Mr. DICK, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in the case of Dr. Harrison Waggoner (S. 4100, 55th Cong., 2d sess.), there having been no adverse report thereon.

On motion of Mr. DICK, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in the case of Dr. Harrison Waggoner (S. 632, 58th Cong., 1st sess.), there having been no adverse report thereon.

On motion of Mr. PILES, it was

Ordered, That the papers accompanying the bill (S. 8006, 60th Cong., 2d sess.) for the relief of George Jennings, alias George Fish, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, there having been no adverse report thereon.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. KEAN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 11797. An act to attach Ben Hill County to the Albany division of the southern district of Georgia was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TAXES ON INCOMES.

Mr. BROWN. I ask that Senate concurrent resolution No. 6 be laid before the Senate for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the concurrent resolution before the Senate. It will be read.

The Secretary read Senate concurrent resolution 6, submitted by Mr. Brown on the 20th instant, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 6.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the executives of the several States of the United States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to the state legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed July 12, 1909, respecting the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes on incomes, to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment; and that he request the executive of each State that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DEPEW. I offer the following amendment to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New York will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the concurrent resolution the following:

Providing the same be not done by the Secretary of State according to custom and precedent.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I do not care how it reaches the executives of the various States, but my own opinion is that the orderly and regular way would be for the Clerk of the House of Representatives, that being the body that passed last on the question, to transmit an engrossed or certified copy of the joint resolution to the executive of every State, and that would be sufficient. Of course, when the various States have ratified the amendment, as I hope they will, then the executives of the several States would transmit the ratification to the Secretary of State. But, as I view the matter, it is not one in which the President of the United States has any part.

This is a matter with which the Constitution does not connect the President; and while I would not for one moment suppose that under any circumstances the President would not transmit the joint resolution to the various executives according to the request of Congress, yet this is not executive action, and it has absolutely no relation to the executive department.

I have no objection, however, to its being done in this way. I simply want to say that there might arrive a time when I would prefer to have it done the other way, and I thus save the point.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, in looking at this question I find that of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States since its adoption, the first ten were immediately adopted as a part of it, and another came two years afterwards on account of the trouble in the election of the President of the United States. Then there was no amendment of the Constitution until the civil war came. The habit, I understand, has never been varied from that as the amendments have passed the two Houses they have been certified by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has transmitted them to the governors of the various States, and then they have transmitted them to the legislatures for their action.

The reason why I offered this amendment was that it seemed to me a reflection upon the Secretary of State that he would not perform his duty if the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House had performed their duty. It seemed to be also a reflection upon the governors of the various States that the President of the United States should request them to do what it is their duty to do.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I do not think there is any occasion for much debate over this proposition. The resolution, I will say, from the investigation I made, is the usual resolution that has heretofore been passed with respect to the later amendments to the Constitution.

The situation is this: A joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution, and, after it is passed by both branches of Congress, it is then certified to the Secretary of State and is there kept in the archives of that office. In my own judgment, I do not think there is any necessity for any instruction from any source. I do not think the Secretary of State could defeat the ratification of the amendment if he omitted to send any request to the States or omitted to send a copy of the joint resolution to the several governors. But I think it better to follow the usual and ordinary course.

It is not a reflection upon the Secretary of State. Indeed, I have no doubt the Secretary of State is anxious to follow the usual and trodden path in the matter; and when the President is requested to send these notices out, he acts, of course, through the Secretary of State.

Mr. DEPEW. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly.

Mr. DEPEW. Has such a resolution as this ever been passed when other amendments to the Constitution have been sent out?

Mr. BROWN. That is my information. A similar resolution was adopted as to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and, I think, to all the later amendments since the war.

At any rate, as suggested by the Senator from Texas, there can be no real objection to this form of a notice, and I hope the Senator from New York will withdraw the amendment, which is certainly not pertinent, if not impertinent.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator from Nebraska has no doubt investigated the subject. I have not. I wish to ask him whether he finds a precedent for this sort of legislation?

Mr. BROWN. I have stated that I am following the precedents—

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. BROWN. In the adoption of the latest amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It occurs to me that Congress, in proposing the joint resolution, is performing rather a political than a legislative function, and I can not see what the President has to do with the matter. It seems to me that when Congress has passed the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the legislatures of the various States, it has discharged its entire function under the Constitution, and I can not, for the life of me, understand what necessity there is for referring the matter to the President.

Mr. BROWN. The Senator may be right, but I am following the precedents. It has been the rule and custom, and I see no valid objection to it. Certainly none has been urged this morning.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Does the Senator from Nebraska see any necessity for doing it at all?

Mr. BROWN. I said that I was of the opinion that the ratification of the States could be had without any notice from anybody. My own judgment is that Congress having acted and passed the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, the executives of the States and the legislatures of the States would take official notice, just as a court takes judicial notice of the acts and resolutions of Congress.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That would occur to me to be the correct view.

Mr. BROWN. This is a mere form, and certainly it can not do any harm.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think it is objectionable to do an unnecessary thing.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. In answer to that, can it be said by the Senator that when a thing is always done in this way and thus is established by custom, it is unnecessary? It seems to me that the statement of the Senator from Nebraska that it is customary and usual relieves the matter of any objection, if custom makes law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The fact that Congress may have done an unnecessary thing three or four times in the past is not to me a sufficient reason why it should continue to do an unnecessary thing. I think that both the Senator from Indiana and the Senator from Nebraska will agree that in proposing the amendment Congress is performing a political rather than a legislative function under the Constitution, because it simply proposes the amendment, and that sets the machinery in operation. The States of the Union take notice of what has occurred and proceed under the invitation of Congress to act upon it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I wanted to see what the last precedent was. I find that when the fifteenth amendment was proposed there was offered by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, this language, and it was passed on the following day, or at a later session on the same day, and apparently without debate. That certainly is the last precedent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW].

Mr. BACON. I ask that the amendment be read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the amendment.

Mr. BROWN. Does the Senator from New York insist on his amendment?

Mr. DEPEW. I should like to hear read the part of the concurrent resolution instructing the governors to report back.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will first read the original resolution and then the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 6.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the executives of the several States of the United States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to the state legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed July 12, 1909, respecting the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes on incomes, to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment; and that he request the executive of each State that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New York will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the resolution:

Providing the same be not done by the Secretary of State according to custom and precedent.

Mr. STONE. Let that be read again.

Mr. BROWN. I do not think the Senator from New York insists on the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. It would have to be modified, for it apparently is not strictly the custom and precedent.

Mr. DEPEW. I withdraw the amendment. I will ask the Senator from Nebraska as to the last clause, "that he request the executive of each State that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification," why should the President instruct the governors of the States?

Mr. BROWN. It is not instructing them; it is simply making a request; and the controlling reason for it is because it has been the rule and custom of the procedure in these matters. It seems to me the wiser and safer plan to follow the precedents. The resolution should be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York withdraws his amendment.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I find, upon examination, that the pending resolution is in harmony with the established practice in matters of this character. On the 9th of February, 1865, Senator Trumbull offered a resolution precisely in the terms of this resolution, or substantially so. I read from page 670 of the Congressional Globe of the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress:

Mr. TRUMBULL. I offer the following concurrent resolution, and ask for its present consideration:

"A concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the executives of the several United States the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution respecting the extinction of slavery therein.

"Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the executives of the several States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of the United States respecting the extinction of slavery in the United States, to the end that if either of the said States may not have already acted upon the said proposed amendment they may proceed to do so; and that he"—

The President—

"request the executive of each State which has ratified or shall hereafter ratify such amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification."

Mr. LODGE. That is identical, I think, with the present resolution and the one to which I referred. That is the action on the thirteenth amendment.

Mr. BURROWS. Yes; that is correct.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, July 29, 1909, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 26, 1909.

POSTMASTERS.

ILLINOIS.

Charles H. Dehart to be postmaster at Arthur, Ill., in place of Charles W. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

John Burski to be postmaster at Sauk Rapids, Minn., in place of Chester A. Coborn, removed.

TEXAS.

Manly B. McNitt to be postmaster at La Porte, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1909.

Thomas M. Welch to be postmaster at Longview, Tex., in place of Joshua Cooke, jr., deceased.

VERMONT.

Frank W. Banister to be postmaster at Readsboro, Vt., in place of Ada M. Banister, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 26, 1909.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named commanders to be commanders in the navy (to correct dates of rank):

William W. Gilmer,
Robert E. Coontz,

William H. G. Bullard,
Webster A. Edgar,
Joseph W. Oman,
Philip Andrews, and
Harold K. Hines.

Commander Francis H. Sherman to be a captain in the navy.
Lieut. Commander Benton C. Decker to be a commander in the navy.

Lieut. Henry C. Mustin to be a lieutenant-commander in the navy.

Lieut. Roland I. Curtin to be a lieutenant-commander in the navy.

Lieut. Needham L. Jones to be a lieutenant-commander in the navy.

Lieut. Thomas C. Hart to be a lieutenant-commander in the navy.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the navy:

George O. Littlefield,
Otto Johnson,
Robert J. Vickery, and
Llewellyn H. Wentworth.

POSTMASTERS.

CONNECTICUT.

William Holmes, at Shelton, Conn.

ILLINOIS.

Mary A. Paine, at Xenia, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ferd Reichmann, at Dallas, S. Dak.

VIRGINIA.

G. W. Todd, at Galax, Va.

WASHINGTON.

W. P. Edris, at Spokane, Wash.

J. M. Parrish, at Wilbur, Wash.

J. D. Stage, at Blaine, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Benjamin O. Holland, at Logan, W. Va.

WISCONSIN.

Amanda Price, at Wonewoc, Wis.

WYOMING.

Alexander Lyall, at Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

INJUNCTION OF SECRECY REMOVED.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from an extradition treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic (Executive C, Sixty-first Congress, first session).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1909.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 23, 1909, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 6.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the executives of the several States of the United States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to the state legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed July 12, 1909, respecting the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes on incomes, to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment; and that he request the executive of each State that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate concurrent resolution No. 6, and consider the same at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the following Senate concurrent resolution and consider the same at this time. The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to transmit forthwith to the executives of the several States of the United States copies of the article of amendment proposed by Congress to the state legislatures to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed July 12, 1909, respecting the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes on incomes, to the end that the said States may proceed to act upon the said article of amendment; and that he request the executive of each State that may ratify said amendment to transmit to the Secretary of State a certified copy of such ratification.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

A MEMBER. I object.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What has become of the same kind of resolution which was introduced the other day by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT]?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not recall any such resolution, but will make inquiry.

Mr. PAYNE. That was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT], the Chair is informed, did introduce a concurrent resolution touching the subject referred to in the Senate concurrent resolution No. 6, which has just been read, and under the rules of the House it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAYNE. Have we obtained unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the request.

The SPEAKER. For the present consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution No. 6, which has been reported. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to say anything—

Mr. LASSITER. Mr. Speaker, I had already objected.

The SPEAKER. Precisely; but the Chair did not recognize who objected, and again put the request to the House for objection; and no objection being heard, unanimous consent was given.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say only a word.

Mr. LASSITER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it is one of the highest privileges of a Member of this House to object to the consideration of a proposition of that sort.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is perfectly correct. At this time it can only be considered by unanimous consent. The Chair put the request for unanimous consent, and some gentleman—the Chair did not recognize who—objected. The Chair heard the words, "I object." Again the matter was talked about and again the Chair—not in a whisper, but in a loud and audible voice—put the request and paused; and hearing no objection, unanimous consent was given, and now having been given, to rescind the unanimous consent would require such action as the House may deem proper to take in the circumstances.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I only desire to say a word. This resolution is the usual resolution and in the usual form. I think it has not always been adopted by Congress, but it seems to be the proper method of procedure to inform the States of the action which has been taken by both Houses of Congress, and that is the reason why this resolution was passed through the Senate and why it should be concurred in now. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] several days ago introduced a similar resolution. I was not present in the House when that resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but I understand that that resolution was referred there. It seems to me the simplest method and most direct method is to concur in the Senate resolution.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. PAYNE. I will.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] that this concurrent resolution ought to be passed, and passed at once. I introduced the first resolution on this subject a few days ago, but failed to get consent to pass it, as the RECORD will show. I am not criticising anyone for not giving unanimous consent, but I am fully in accord with the statement made by the gentleman from New York as to the propriety of this resolution. Now, we have it from the Senate in such shape that it can be properly passed, and it ought to be passed. The legislatures of two